SECOND DAY—*14th June 1927.*

The House re-assembled at 12 NOON, and Questions and Answers were taken up for the first half an hour. These are printed in Appendix III.

Discussions on the Budget.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR, in opening the discussions on the Budget, observed that the Budget placed before the Assembly was not really a surplus Budget. The Assigned Tract Revenue, revenue from the Gold Mines, revenue from the Krishnarajasagara, Electric and Bhadavati Iron Works, which had to be shown separately, had all been mixed up with the General Revenues. In giving effect to the recommendations made by the Special Finance Committee, the Government curtailed expenditure in certain directions but never made any efforts to improve the revenue. While a sum of Rs. 15,63,000 was proposed to be drawn from the Reserve Funds, no new sources of revenue had been foreshadowed in the Budget under discussion. He contended that repairs and restoration of minor tanks had to be executed out of normal revenues and not by drawing upon Reserve Funds. In his opinion, normal expenditure should be met from normal revenues. He wanted strict adherence to the policy indicated by Sir Albion Banerji in his budget speech of 1922 in regard to the classification of revenue and expenditure in three parts. Drawing upon Reserves was to his mind resorted to simply because normal expenditure had grown out of all proportion to normal revenue. The main solution of this difficulty lay in trying to get a share in the Customs revenue of the British Government. He stated that more than 63½ lakhs of rupees were going out of the State every year under customs duties. He realized that this was a delicate matter for the Government to take up with the Government of India. If during his last visit to Simla, the Dewan had succeeded in prevailing upon the Government of India to give us some relief in the matter of Customs and Subsidy, he should have given

the welcome news in his Address. As he did not do so, it only meant that there was no news to announce. But he ventured to hope that if select, experienced non-official representatives of the people were authorised to represent matters to His Excellency the Viceroy during his forthcoming visit to Mysore, some good might come out of their labours.

Reverting to the question of drawing upon the Reserves, the speaker said that the Famine Reserve at least should have been kept intact.

In reply, THE DEWAN observed that there was no necessity for more than 60 lakhs of rupees in the Famine Reserve Fund and that only the current interest thereon had been drawn upon. He added that insurance against famine was as much a charge on the Famine Reserve Fund as actual famine relief itself and as such there was no immediate need to go on adding to the fund. With regard to customs duties, he observed that it was a very big question and that no purpose was served by discussing it in the open Assembly.

MR. SRINIVASIENGAR, however, maintained that so long as Mysore had to pay 63½ lakhs of rupees in the shape of customs to the British Government in addition to a heavy subsidy of Rs. 35 lakhs, it was impossible for Government to make both ends meet.

Coming to the criticisms on the budget allotments, he observed that the provision under roads was inadequate. Referring to the losses year after year on account of the various industrial concerns managed by Government he was of opinion that they should be transferred to private agencies without delay. Similarly, he did not see the justification for spending large amounts on account of the Bhadravati Iron Works and that such expenditure should be strictly limited.

In concluding, he was of opinion that the Budget showing a small surplus had not been presented in its true colours. Mysore was rich in resources, with its Sivasamudram Works, Sandal Oil Factories, Gold Mines, etc., and if avoidable expenditure was put an end to, there would be no need to go on levying cesses after cesses as was being done at present. He hoped that a suitable representation would be submitted to His Excellency so that the Government would have happy announcements to make on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja.

Referring to the observation of the previous speaker that the Budget was a deficit one as 15 lakhs of rupees had

been taken from the Reserves, MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN said that the practice of drawing upon Reserves to balance the Budget was not a new one but had been in vogue for a very long time. Had it not been for it, Government could not allot additional funds to the extent of more than 20 lakhs of rupees under medical, tank restoration, drinking water wells, well-boring experiments, etc. He therefore thought that the policy of drawing upon Reserves for such necessary items of expenditure deserved every support. He went so far as to suggest that a couple of lakhs could be utilized from the Reserves for the development of primary education.

Coming to the details of the Budget, he said that a lakh of rupees had been provided for the commutation of pensions in the case of officers drawing not more than Rs. 100 at the time of retirement. He was not opposed to it in principle, but his only fear was that when once effect is given to the policy it might become necessary to make increasing provision in future years, to provide for officers drawing higher salaries. This, he said, should be guarded against and on that condition he agreed to the principle.

As regards Forest Department, he said that the number of Rangers had been increased from 87 to 100 while the number of Guards had been reduced. He was of opinion that the number of Rangers might be reduced by 50 per cent. The Guards were the most important employees of the department and it was a mistake to have abolished the places of 150 Guards. He strongly advocated an increase in the number of Guards.

He was opposed to the provision of a lakh of rupees for collection of timber. He urged the discontinuance of the system of supplying timber to the Kolar Gold Fields as, in his opinion, the Government lost heavily by this transaction.

Under Medical, he pressed for a provision being made for a laundry and a *dhobikhana* to be attached to the Victoria Hospital, as the present system of allowing the patients' clothes to be washed along with those of other people gave room for the spread of diseases. He also desired electric lights to be provided for in that hospital.

THE DEWAN observed that the laundry and the light together were expected to cost Rs. 80,000.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN regretted that a sum of Rs. 1,47,000 had lapsed from the educational budget of the current year and urged that suitable notice should be taken of the officers who were responsible for allowing such a

large amount to lapse. School buildings had not been provided in many places, sufficient number of teachers were not given, and the programme of conversion of aided institutions was going on very slowly. While the people wanted more Middle Schools, the department created a large number of Incomplete Middle Schools, of which there were as many as 300 still remaining to be converted into pucca Middle Schools. He requested that at least 100 such schools should be converted in the coming year. He also said that the amount spent on Incomplete Middle Schools should be shown separately in the Budget.

He suggested provision also being made for a High School at Sagar for which the people were urging for a number of years both in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council.

He requested that the provision for backward class scholarships should be increased to 2 lakhs or at least to 1½ lakhs of rupees, as had been promised by Government some time before.

Frequent proposals were being brought up to write off losses on account of the Central Industrial Workshop at Bangalore. He thought that some satisfactory explanation should be called for by Government in regard to such continued losses. He lalso failed to understand why there should have been a loss of Rs. 43,000 in the Weaving Factory while the 3,000 private factories in Bangalore were working very well. He suggested that this concern ought to be made self-supporting in the coming years.

THE DEWAN replied that attempts were being made with this end in view.

Continuing, MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN observed that while the Director gave an account of the working of private industrial concerns in his administration report, he did not give the financial result of the working of each of the industrial concerns managed by the department. He requested that this should be done hereafter.

He also requested that the administration report of the Public Branch of the Mysore State Life Insurance should, as far as possible, give statistics relating to private Insurance Companies operating in the State, which carried away large sums of money. The report should show the number of such companies, amount of premia collected by them, the number of people insured and the amount assured.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the suggestion for furnishing in the administration reports more

information regarding the working of concerns under the Department of Industries and Commerce would be considered and that particulars of private Insurance Companies cannot be included in the report of the State Public Insurance branch.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN was of opinion that a part of the dividends given to the policy-holders under the Government Insurance Scheme should be appropriated by the Government.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it would not be possible to do so.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN, however, thought that there was ample scope for the further development of the Government Insurance Scheme and that the matter should be investigated.

He suggested that the Stores Purchase Committee must try to see, in placing orders for the supply of departmental indents, that preference was given to local articles.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that was the policy of Government.

But MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN observed that those orders were not being strictly followed.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL, however, said that if things could be got more cheaply in outside markets the departments could not in justice be compelled to go in for local manufactures.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN differed from this view and said that it must be done even though the things were costlier, as all the money would in that case remain within the State.

He next referred to the smaller provision made for improvements to the Bangalore City and urged for better allotment. He also complained that a portion of the previous year's allotment had not been actually paid. He also referred to the arrears of land revenue due to the City Municipality.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Municipal Council itself owed to the Government amounts over and above the unpaid portion of the grants.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN requested that the work of constructing a Representative Home at Mysore be taken on hand immediately, even though the money required for the purpose would have to be taken out of the accumulated surpluses of the previous years. He also suggested adequate accommodation being provided at Bangalore for the use of the members of the Legislative Council.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI who spoke next agreed with Mr. Md. Abbas Khan that better provision was necessary under Education and other useful heads, but as regards the ways and means of meeting the expenditure he said that it was not necessary to make any large provision for the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy.

THE DEWAN observed that that was not a debatable point and that he would not allow further discussion on it.

MR. RAZVI next said that considerable savings could be effected by giving railway passes to members of the two Constitutional Assemblies, in lieu of travelling allowances and by reducing the rates of daily allowance to Rs. 2. If necessary, a committee of the two Houses could be appointed to submit proposals in this matter. If the members accepted these proposals and showed a certain amount of self-sacrifice, it would then be time, in his opinion, to urge for a reduction in the salaries of the higher officers of Government. The savings under the above items, he said, could be utilized for the education of backward classes.

MR. GURUMURTHIACHAR referred at the outset to the losses under the concerns run by the Department of Industries and Commerce, and observed that there was no reason why any concern should be losing continuously. He instanced the case of the daily wage-earners engaged in the metal industry at Sravanabelagola who had made thousands of rupees in the course of about two years and observed that, such being the case, industrial concerns were bound to show profits.

There was union on the part of the capitalists of Sravanabelagola against the labourers, and he appealed to the Government to see to the betterment of those labourers through the efforts of the Economic Conference,

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that this was a matter for discussion with the Director of Industries and suggested the member submitting proposals to him in the matter

Referring to the continued losses in the Government industrial concerns, MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU observed that the people were losing confidence in industries as a whole. When experts with special training and technical knowledge could not manage the concerns successfully, it could not be hoped that those trained under their care and helped with their advice could get on well. This, he said, was a matter for special investigation by Government.

MR. SIDDE GOWDA *alias* APPAJI GOWDA of Chennapatna thought that the heads of the Electrical and Agricultural Departments should investigate the possibilities of utilizing electricity for agriculture.

He asked for better allotments under Medical Aid, so that every hobli might have a hospital with provision for a midwife attached to it.

In regard to the Education Department he thought that there was no adequate return for the expenditure of about one-seventh of the total State revenue thereon. The number of educated people was very small and primary education has not made any headway. He regretted that the educational facilities required in rural parts had not been provided even though the education cess was levied almost everywhere. He was of opinion that no increased allotments should be made for the University until rural education had received the fullest attention possible.

He also urged for the provision of a library in every taluk. He wanted that the grant under Sericulture should be increased by another Rs. 25,000 at least, for providing for a more copious supply of disease-free eggs and that provision should be made for a larger number of Sericultural Inspectors.

The backward condition of villages as a whole had been fully realized by Government, as evidenced in the Dewan's Address, and he prayed for a better provision for distribution among the Village Panchayats.

He also wanted additional provision for restoration of minor tanks.

He was of opinion that the existing arrangements for policing the villages were unsatisfactory and that the pay at present given to the constabulary was very inadequate and should be increased.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA observed that it was not necessary to have large extents of land under experiment at Babbur and urged for a reduction of the area. Some acres were lying idle for years together and to this extent the raiyats were refused the benefit of the land.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE explained that large extents of land were necessary for experimental purposes, because it was not one crop that they were experimenting upon at the farm. The department was to find out which particular crops would prosper in any area, with what manures and under what conditions. For this purpose more than one plot was to be under one and the same kind.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA, however, maintained that local opinion was in favour of curtailing the area under experiment, the rest being disposed of by auction or otherwise.

MR. Y. SRINIVASA IYENGAR of Yelandur said that the reply of Government when he urged for a Government school in every village of the Yelandur Taluk, was that the question would be considered when the education cess was introduced. Now that the payment of cess was agreed to by the raiyats, he requested that the question should be considered favourably.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question would be considered.

MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU complimented the Agricultural Department on the good work it was doing, but observed that the raiyats as a class could not be expected to visit the farms and appreciate all that was being done there. In his opinion the benefits of the work of the department should be carried to the raiyats' homes and that with this end in view, he wanted demonstration work to be arranged for more largely in villages. He also said that ploughs and other improved implements should be freely supplied to the raiyats at cost price, on the hire-purchase system, the amount being recovered in easy instalments. He also asked for better provision in the agricultural budget so that Agricultural Inspectors and Fieldmen could be employed in every taluk.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was the idea of Government to increase their number as far as possible. He also added that implements would be supplied on the instalment system through co-operative societies.

MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU, however, preferred supplies directly being made by the Agricultural Department.

To this THE DIRECTOR replied that the more of such work the department took up, the worse it would be for actual technical work. The loans which were given long ago, he said, remained unrecovered. The department, however, could sell the implements on a very small scale and the sale on any higher scale could only be done by means of the co-operative societies. He instanced the case of the Mandya Co-operative Society which had sold in one year as many ploughs as had been sold by the department during all the past years together.

MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU, continuing, urged for special concessions being shown to the raiyats in the matter of supplying Ureca Universal Ploughs and Kolar Mission Cultivators and recovering their cost in easy instalments.

THE DIRECTOR replied that the suggestion would be sympathetically considered.

The same member also suggested that some provision should be made to enable Agricultural Inspectors to hold demonstrations at shandies, jatras, etc.

THE DIRECTOR pointed out that a sum of Rs. 2,400 had been provided for the purpose under Agriculture, as also another sum of Rs. 4,000 under Economic Conference.

Another member observed that the villages as a whole were very backward economically and that their progress was not uniform. Some panchayats would derive decent revenues while other could not realize even the amount required for their bare necessities. For this reason he suggested the pooling together of the income of all the panchayats and distributing the same according to the requirements of the various villages.

THE FIRST and THE THIRD MEMBERS OF COUNCIL replied that the panchayats themselves would not agree to such a proposal.

In reply to the suggestion that Government should at least supplement the income of such of the panchayats as required more funds than could be raised in their respective areas.

THE DEWAN said that it would be done as far as possible.

It was also urged by MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU that in the interests of economy, one Inspector might look after both the co-operative and agricultural work in the taluks.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was impossible to do so.

At this stage, the results of the elections held on the previous day were announced. (*Vide* Appendix IV.)

The Assembly thereafter adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P.M.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that no provision had been made in the Budget for the High Level Canal, although the Dewan in his Address said that the report of the committee presided over by Sir M. Visvesvaraya was under the consideration of Government and that orders thereon would soon be passed. He said that part of Mandya and Malavalli suffered very much for want of water and that the High Level Canal would help them to the greatest extent by providing them with irrigation facilities and drinking water. He added that Government stored water at Kannambadi at very great expense and unless adequate use of it was made

as early as possible, the full benefits of the Cauvery Scheme would not reach the people for whom it was intended.

With regard to the Education Department he said that the provision of Rs. 13 lakhs made in the Budget for primary education was hardly sufficient. Medical aid and education were the primary concerns of every Government and as the educational facilities in the districts had not been quite adequate in the past, the people consented to the levy of the education cess for the greater spread of primary education among the masses. He regretted very much that even with the additional resources made available by this cess, Government did not provide sufficient funds for primary education in the villages. Although he did not object to the grant of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs for the University, he thought that the first and foremost concern of Government should have been to spread primary education. At present the arrangements for education in the villages were very defective. The education of the village boys had to be abruptly cut short for want of facilities for middle school education. Middle Schools were located at a distance of more than ten miles from the villages and the boys completing their education in the Primary Schools could not continue their studies further. To enable the village boys to prosecute their studies further in the Middle School course, Government should provide more funds for private hostels where these boys could stay. He was of opinion that unless a boy passed at least the Middle School Examination, his primary education would be of no avail. He therefore thought that at least a hundred Incomplete Middle Schools should be abolished forthwith and Complete Middle Schools established instead. He added that unlike other Native States who comparatively spend more on primary and secondary education, the Mysore educational system was top-heavy. Speaking of industrial concerns managed by Government, he pointed out that the writing off of a sum of Rs. 80,000 on account of loss incurred by such concerns was not a happy augury to the future development of industries in the State. He thought that Government industrial concerns should be a model for the people to follow and unless Government showed great possibilities of industrial development by actual demonstration, people would not readily come forward to start industries. For this reason, he urged that the causes which led to the loss in Government industrial concerns should be properly investigated, if necessary, by experts and effective remedies adopted to prevent them in future.

He deplored the fact that medical aid provided by Government did not reach the masses in the districts. It was the villages that paid the *kandayam*, while only taluk headquarters and the two cities got all the benefit of the money collected from them in the matter of medical aid. It was true that the taluk dispensaries with a medical officer and a midwife were available to the villages. But on account of the distance, very few villagers took advantage of them, and even such dispensaries were not adequately provided with necessary drugs. He pointed out that while the two cities with a population of about two lakhs had costly medical institutions on which nearly 5 lakhs of rupees were spent, the provision made for village medical aid was very little.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that an additional provision of Rs. 30,000 had been made in the Budget for medicines.

MR. MALLIAH thought that this amount would not go very far and that the villagers required greater attention in regard to medical aid. He therefore urged that every hobli should be given a dispensary and a midwife for the benefit of the villages.

He next observed that while the Mysore City got Rs. 1,00,000 for city improvements and the Bangalore City Rs. 30,000, the 16,000 villages in the State got only Rs. 50,000. He thought that adequate provision should be made for the improvement of villages also.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that including the grants for malnad improvement, and drinking water wells, the total provision for village improvements amounted to more then Rs. 3 lakhs.

MR. MALLIAH next proceeded to say that the provision of Rs. 50,000 for drinking water wells was hardly sufficient.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that even that amount was not fully utilised every year and that there was no use granting more.

MR. MALLIAH contested the point and said that it behoved Government to reduce the grant for town improvements and enhance that for village improvements.

Proceeding, he observed that tanks were in a hopeless condition of disrepair. Belathur tank was an instance in point. It breached 15 years ago; estimates were prepared; some work had been done and later a mutchalika was asked for; it was also given and yet the work had not been

continued. He complained that no crops could be raised under the tank although the people had to pay assessment all the same. He urged that Government should pay instant attention to the restoration of all such tanks.

With regard to the restoration of minor tanks, he thought that the amount of one lakh of rupees allotted for the purpose was very small, which would not go very much for the restoration of a large number of tanks.

THE DEWAN said that as estimates were received, Government would be glad to sanction them.

MR. MALLIAH complained of bribery and corruption in many Sub-Registrars' Offices and that unless the Officers paid surprise visits and brought the culprits to District book, there was no safety to the people who resort to these offices for registration of their documents. He also suggested that the fees levied in the Sub-Registrars' Offices might be collected in the shape of stamps by which the chances of claiming overpayments would be minimised.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the suggestion was not feasible. He thought that the proper way to bring the culprits to book was for the public to stand against such practices. If a couple of cases were reported to the authorities, he felt sure that the tone of the service would improve considerably.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION said that surprise inspections were being made but it was not quite easy to detect cases of the kind reported.

MR. MALLIAH observed that if Government would only say that persons offering bribes would not be prosecuted, he was sure that many cases of bribery would be reported.

Speaking from personal experience, MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH said that he had known a case in which a party entered in his accounts the payment of a sum of Rs. 50 to a Sub-Registrar for registering a document. He added that it was very difficult to get sanction to prosecute an officer of Government.

THE DEWAN said that the details of the case referred to by Mr. Paramasiviah might be sent to the Inspector-General of Registration who would certainly take needful action.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH thought that the grant for veterinary aid was not quite adequate. The veterinary dispensaries were not fully supplied with drugs. Cattle were

the mainstay of the raiyats and due to severe epidemic diseases a large number of cattle were dying. For this reason, he insisted that more funds should be allotted for the purchase of serum and also for the purchase of drugs.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that more than a lakh of rupees had already been spent on the purchase of serum and that it was difficult to spend inordinately large sums while people themselves were not willing to bear any portion of the cost.

Speaking about the Agricultural Department MR. MALLIAH pointed out that a single Agricultural Inspector had been appointed for two taluks and just when his services were most needed during the sowing season, he could not be got at. Experimental farms had been started at enormous expense, but the result thereof did not reach the raiyats, as the field staff was not adequate. For this reason he urged that the staff of Inspectors and Fieldmen should be increased so that there might be at least one Inspector for each taluk.

He next referred to the construction of a bridge across the Hemavathi River. He said that the Kapila bridge lately sanctioned was not enough, unless a bridge was also put up on the Hemavathi River. The District Board was prepared to pay its share of the expenditure and it was necessary that Government should undertake the work without any loss of time.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that as soon as the bridge over the Kapila was completed the question of constructing the Hemavathi bridge would be considered.

With reference to the facilities afforded to the members of the Representative Assembly MR. MALLIAH said that accommodation to the members should be provided at least a day previous to the date on which they were expected to be at Mysore.

Mr. Malliah next proceeded to say that railway timings were changed very frequently and that it was absolutely necessary that wide publicity should be given to such changes.

MR. PATEL BASAPPA of Davangere complained that agricultural implements were sold by the department at 20 per cent commission. He said that private merchants sold such implements at only 10 per cent commission and at the time the stock of the department ran short they sold it at 30 or 40 per cent commission. This, he said, was a very inconvenient procedure. The depots should be supplied with sufficient stock. He also urged that the system of

levying commission by the department should be done away with.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE denied that any commission was levied. He said that arrangements had been made to sell all agricultural implements at a uniform rate throughout the State, although such a system led to losses frequently. He conceded that formerly a percentage was fixed on account of overhead charges for transport, etc., which were wrongly called profit, but that the system at present adopted was not to levy any such profit at all and that the price barely covered the cost to the department. He added that if private dealers charged anything more than the department the matter had only to be reported to the department and needful action would be taken at once.

MR. SUBBANNA thought that Rs. 90,000 provided for the establishment of new courts was unnecessary and that this amount might be usefully employed for the expansion of primary education or for other purposes. He explained that if a Munsiff's Court were established at Mandya, there would be no necessity to have another court at Seringapatam. He thought that the opinion of the local people should first be obtained before establishing a court in any locality. As such opinion had not been collected, he was of opinion that the orders on the report of the Laws' Delays' Committee should be kept in abeyance.

MR. B. KESHAVAIYA pointed out that the allotment for the repair of roads in the Kadur District was not adequate. On account of heavy bus traffic and the plying of hundreds of carts daily, the roads were very much cut up and the provision of Rs. 70,400 for the Kadur District was totally inadequate. He therefore recommended that the mileage income on account of the bus and carts might be added on to the allotment now made in the Budget. He also recommended that the road running from Chikmagalur to Bababudan Hills, which was used by a large number of pilgrims from all parts of the country and also by visitors, might be treated as a provincial road and taken under the control of the District Board.

He also said that the Primary School at Chikmagalur was located in a dilapidated building and that it was necessary to provid funds for a building of its own.

Referring to the grant for town improvements, he thought that Rs. 10,000 given to each district was very meagre and that the total allotment should be increased to at least 5 lakhs of rupees. He urged that out of this sum Chikmagalur should have a grant of not less than 25,000 rupees.

The Viswavidyalaya School at Chikmagalur was said to be working very well, judging from the results at the last Lower Secondary Examination and Mr. Keshaviah urged that a suitable grant-in-aid should be given for it.

MR. RAMESVARASASTRY brought to notice that there were two *hallas* on the road between Koppa and Sringeri and that they were a source of danger to motorists. He urged that the road should be widened for which a provision was necessary.

MR. B. S. RANOJI RAO observed that in the preparation of the Budget for 1926-27 a sum Rs. 1·76 lakhs roughly was drawn from the Reserves and that in the Revised Budget a sum of Rs. 8·35 lakhs was shown as being so drawn. On the other hand, in the Budget under discussion a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was drawn from the Reserves. With reference to this, he said that last year a large number of members said that even interest on the Famine Insurance Fund should not have been utilised for current expenditure. Speaking for himself, he thought that there was no objection to utilise the Reserves for expenditure on administration, but that instead of showing a nominal surplus of Rs. 30,000 the amount drawn from the Reserves could have been reduced to that extent and receipts and expenditure equalized without showing any surplus.

Referring to the Forest Department, he pointed out that there was a deficit of Rs. 5 lakhs for the current year in the income of that department. The total income of the department was estimated in the Budget at Rs. 34·82 lakhs including Rs. 17·23 lakhs from sandal oil. That meant that the income of the Forest Department proper excluding sandal oil was about Rs. 17½ lakhs. The expenditure being estimated at Rs. 13·10 lakhs, he deduced that for every rupee of the income of the Forest Department there was an expenditure of 12 annas. He thought that this expenditure was rather disproportionate.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that a comparison with the proportion of expenditure to income in the other Provinces would show that the position in Mysore was satisfactory.

MR. RANOJI RAO next referred to the income of the Forest Department under "Miscellaneous." He said that the receipt of Rs. 86,000 in the current years' Budget had been reduced to Rs. 40,000 and that in the explanatory memo it was said that "details are not furnished." He inquired why they were not furnished.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that they were not ready at the time the memorandum was prepared, that they were now available and would be furnished.

Referring to the Excise Department, MR. RANOJI RAO said that it was not clear why a sum of Rs. 25,000 was shown as having been granted to some one.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was due to a contractor. The contractor filed a suit against Government for his dues and the Government in their turn filed a suit against him. In the end there was a compromise with the result that Government agreed to pay Rs. 40,000 to him of which Rs. 15,000 was the amount that he had deposited with Government and the balance was what was settled as due to him for services rendered and for stock and block taken over by Government.

Regarding Ayurvedic College, MR. RANOJI RAO said that the provision for expenses and other miscellaneous items under the head was not adequate.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the provision was sufficient as the college did not require much in the way of costly medicines or instruments.

MR. RANOJI RAO insisted that a sum of Rs. 801 was hardly enough to do anything.

THE DEWAN said that the whole scheme was under consideration and that at present the provision appeared to be sufficient.

MR. RANOJI RAO continuing said that if the Ayurvedic College could be expanded and the use of Indian drugs taught properly therein, then it would be possible to reduce the expenditure of Rs. 1·80 lakhs now incurred on account of European medicines.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned to meet again at 12 NOON the next day.